

FROM THE WELL THROWING OUT CLAY

Peculiar Performance of a Government Artesian Office. QUEER ACTIONS OF BRULE SPOUTER

Started in by Ejecting Sand in Large Quantities—Clay Comes Out in the Form of Compact Cylinders.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 21.—(Special)—The government artesian well at Lower Brule Agency is certainly a freak of its kind. Originally the pressure threw the solid six-inch stream of water to a height of twenty-one feet above the top of the well casing.

Subsequently the pipe became temporarily choked up, and at such times the water would not flow at all for periods of two or three days. Then without apparent cause the pipe would suddenly become clear and the water would again spout to the height of twenty-one feet.

After continuing for a few days, during which time it almost constantly spouted large quantities of sand, it would once more become choked and cease to flow. This became so frequent and regular that in time the agency employes became accustomed to it and paid no particular attention to the freakishness of the well, which is constantly under their observation.

But now the matter has taken another turn, and a more peculiar and strange phenomenon is reported that commencing about three weeks ago the well has been at intervals forcing out apparently endless quantities of blue clay. This clay is of a bluish color, and the manner in which the clay is carried through the pipe is something out of the ordinary.

The blue clay entirely fills the six-inch pipe and arises slowly above the top of the casing, exactly as sausages emerge from a sausage machine, until the top is so high in the air that it becomes overbalanced, when the entire mass falls upon the ground. The continued upward movement of the clay in a few minutes causes more and more of the blue clay to be forced out of the well.

This has continued until circular pieces of the blue clay aggregating several hundred feet in length have been deposited on the ground adjacent to the well, necessitating the employment of men to remove the huge deposits before the top of the casing becomes completely buried. The discharges of blue clay are accompanied by very hot water, and the clay, probably from the great pressure required to force it through the well casing, is always as dry and hard as brick. A peculiar peculiarity is that these eruptions invariably commence a short time prior to the advent of windy or stormy weather, and continue until the weather again becomes settled.

PHEROST DESERTS HIS WIFE. Lands in Jail on Complaint of His Father-in-Law. WOONSOOK, S. D., Jan. 21.—(Special)—Albert Pherost, whose wife resides in Omaha, is in jail here on a charge of deserting his wife and two children and failing to support them. He was arrested on complaint of Frank Kutt, his wife's father. The Pherosts and Kutt are prominent in this county and have numerous relatives living at Omaha. Albert Pherost's first wife died in 1889, and he then married Mary Kutt. After their marriage Pherost and his wife were born, he ran away and left them.

South Dakota Dairymen. BROOKINGS, S. D., Jan. 21.—(Special)—The following is the program of the South Dakota Dairy convention, to be held here commencing February 15, next: Tuesday Evening, February 15.—Address of welcome, Mayor of Brookings; President of the National Dairy Association; President of the National Dairy Association; President of the National Dairy Association; President of the National Dairy Association.

Newspaper Changes Hands. WATERTOWN, S. D., Jan. 21.—(Special)—Dr. H. M. Finer of this city has purchased the Watertown Kampkopia and will continue to run it as a republican newspaper. C. H. Engsbay, the former proprietor, will have the active management of the property for the present.

EDISON WILL MINE THE GOLD. His New Process to Be Put to Use in New Mexico. SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 21.—(Special)—Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, who has been devoting much time for several years to new processes of mining and treatment of ore, is going to make a practical test of his new method of getting gold out of low grade ores, and for this purpose has organized a company which will operate in New Mexico.

He hopes to accomplish for the gold industry what he has done for the iron mining in New Jersey, and New Mexico are rather proud of the fact that he has selected this territory for his operations. For more than a year Mr. Edison has been experimenting in his laboratory with the gold ore of South America, and he has so far succeeded as to justify him building a mill of 200 tons daily capacity, which is to be placed in the field for the Oriz mine.

And in doing this Edison has not overlooked the health of his people. Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. At the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee Looks like Coffee. Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

WEST MORE LAND FOR HOMESTEADS

Indian Reservations in the West to Be Opened for Settlement. UNCOMPAGNE UTE S SIGN A TREATY

Work of the Indian Commission in Disposing of Tribes—Utes and Other Tribes Deal with Uncle Sam

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 21.—(Special)—Members of the United States Indian commission to treat with the various tribes of the west for opening their reservations and allotment of the land held by them have completed their work for the present in this part of the west and have returned to their headquarters.

The work done by the commission in this state consisted of securing from the Utes and Uncompagne an agreement for the latter to reside upon the reservation of the former in the northeastern part of the state so that the land of the Uncompagne can be used. The government is endeavoring to secure the allotment of most of the western land held by the leading Indian tribes of today, that a portion of the land may be thrown open to the general public for settlement. Speaking of the work of the special commissions appointed to accomplish this, what has been done in the past, what is going on now, and what is expected to be accomplished in the future, and the events leading up to the present, the following are the reports of the commissioners.

Utes. The commission authorized to treat with the Utes and Uncompagne Indians, received their power by an act of congress passed in June, 1896, and consisted of B. F. Barge, Ellensburg, Wash.; C. G. Hoyt, Seattle, Wash.; and J. M. McKelvey, Evansville, Ind. The commission went into the field during the latter part of August, 1896, and commenced negotiations with the Utes and Uncompagne Indians at the reservation at Harts Fork, twelve miles north of Pocatello. It was supposed to persuade the Indians to take individual allotments, abolish tribal relations and sell the balance of the land to the government to be thrown open for settlement. It made good progress, but its members were unable to communicate with the Utes and Uncompagne Indians, as they are a hard people to deal with in a matter of this kind, as they require time to consider the matter. On a subject of that kind a month with them is no more than a day with us.

From Pocatello the commissioners went to the Yakima reservation, where they got some of the tribes to take allotments, but the negotiations fell through, owing to the refusal of the wild Yakima Indians to follow the commission or the commission to agree to do anything. "About that time Goodman resigned and I was appointed to take his place. The law says that the commissioner must be a resident of different states, and that not more than two shall be of the same political party. Goodman resigned the political position, and I, as a republican, was appointed. Hoyt is a democrat, a nephew of Cleveland, by whom he was appointed, and I, as a gold republican, was appointed. After I became a member of the commission we went to Fort Hall and again took up negotiations with the Bannocks and Shoshone Indians, and got matters to the point where the agreement was drawn up and signed by many of the chiefs and leading Indians, but a hitch occurred before the agreement was signed, and the whole matter had to be abandoned.

"We then went to Yakima reservation and commenced negotiations again, but had all kinds of troubles with the boundary line, the Indians claiming to have been swindled by a false survey. We finally got the Indians to the point of signing an agreement, when the Indians spoiled everything by refusing to sign until they had been furnished with a certain amount of money. The Indians said they claimed they had been swindled out of their action necessitated President Roosevelt to go to Washington to induce the government to pay the money. They claimed they lost by false surveys. The Indians say they will sign the treaty we offered them when they receive that money, which will then be set to settlement about 1,200,000 acres of land.

"While working on the Yakima reservation the commission transferred them to the Uncompagne reservation and commenced negotiations with the Uncompagne reservation. Our business was to induce the Utes to let the Uncompagne reservation be taken up by the Uncompagne reservation. Each reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres of land. We went there in the latter part of August, 1896, and worked for several weeks accomplishing the object we were sent for.

"The agreement was signed during Christmas week and the Utes and Uncompagne Indians were taken up by the Uncompagne reservation. It is bitterly cold over there, the thermometer ranging from 20 to 32 degrees below zero and the heavy snow makes it hard for the surveyors to establish their corners.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT. "The terms of the agreement are that the Utes and White River Utes get \$125 per acre for all the land taken up by the Uncompagne Indians. About 200,000 acres of the Uncompagne Indians owned land on the Grand river in Colorado, when the agreement was made, and the Utes and Uncompagne reservation might be thrown up to settlement. Each reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres of land. We went there in the latter part of August, 1896, and worked for several weeks accomplishing the object we were sent for.

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Three Small Fires. Three small fires were added to the old account of coal oil and defective flues last night. In the house belonging to Mr. Mattie Lucas at 125 North Sixteenth street an oil stove exploded, resulting in a loss of \$100. A similar case of small damage at the residence of Harry Adams at 126 North Twelfth street. A faulty chimney at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Adams at 126 North Twelfth street resulted in a small damage to the house furnishings.

McNamara Gathered In. A fugitive from justice, who had been sought for some time, was gathered in at a party given for the purpose of raising money for the support of the two men, named William Gleason and Robert Dove, who win \$100 from a Lancaster county party by irregular means in a poker game. His confederates had not yet been secured.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TOTALS

Aggregate of Business Transactions by the NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-seven cities for the week ending January 20, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Table with columns: CITIES, Amount, Inc., Dec. Lists cities like New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, etc., with their respective clearing amounts and percentage changes.

Volume of Business is Remarkable for This Time of Year, Being Over One-Third Larger Than Last Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: With a volume of business remarkable for the time of year, 35 per cent larger than in 1897, the clearing house for the week ending January 20, 1898, shows a total of \$1,200,000,000, or 35 per cent larger than in 1897.

Records of exports continue heavy in spite of some rise in prices. Treasury receipts from customs were larger in twenty days of January than in the entire month of October last year, and appreciation regarding the monetary future is no longer felt outside of speculative circles.

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QUILTS WERE NEVER SO GOOD

It is Far More Encouraging Than in Any Previous Year. ONLY A FEW INDUSTRIES ARE LAGGING

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JAPAN IS READY FOR WAR

Mikado's Nation Appears to Be Spelling for a Fight. ENGLISH PRESS ON LATE MOVE IN ORIENT

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the dispatch from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese war ships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says: Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama today, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It is obviously that the Japanese government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what it has been doing. It is almost certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei Hai Wei, and there is no doubt the movement means that the statu quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Corea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any combination of Russia, or of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan so long as the Chinese policy is one of equality of opportunity in China, they are in a position to enforce their claims.

The St. James Gazette also gives prominence to a statement made by the Russian navy, pointing out its immense fighting strength and says: "Even with Great Britain a mere sympathetic looker it is probably a formidable force." The Russian fleet, it is stated, has a total of 100,000 men, and German war ships east of Suez is short of Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific, and the Russian fleet is against three battleships Japan possesses.

PLEASANT WITH GOLD STANDARD. Russian Minister of Finance Makes an Excellent Showing. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The interesting budget statement just made by M. De Witte, the Russian minister of finance, shows an actual deficit of over 100,000,000 roubles, which is covered by the free balance in the treasury.

M. De Witte expresses great pride in the results of the adoption of the gold standard, calling attention to the most striking fact in the budget statement, which is that the rouble in gold coin were in circulation, at the end of 1897 there were 150,000,000 roubles in circulation, while the gold in the treasury during the same period by 19,000,000 roubles.

The statement shows also that the volume of existing bank notes has been reduced by 1,000,000,000 roubles, and the total amount of gold in circulation, at the beginning of the present year being 1,470,000,000 roubles; silver, 102,000,000 roubles; and paper, 990,000,000 roubles.

M. De Witte contends that this shows the stability of the rouble, and the trust in the gold standard will remain unshaken, even if the country is faced to undergo severe trials. He reiterates his intention to adhere to the present course.

MORE FRENCH SHIPS FOR CHINA. Two Battleships Ordered to Be Prepared to Sail. LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Paris, published this afternoon, says that two battleships have been ordered to be prepared to sail for China. The battleships are the French battleships Brunel and the battleship Vauban to reinforce the French squadron in the far east. The Brunel is a steel vessel of 4,774 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horse-power. It has an armored belt about four inches thick, carries two 7.5-inch guns, two 6.5-inch guns, four 4.7-inch guns, and six 1.4-inch rapid-firing guns. The Vauban is a steel vessel of 6,208 tons displacement, carries two 7.5-inch guns, two 6.5-inch guns, four 4.7-inch guns, and six 1.4-inch rapid-firing guns. The French war ships Brunel and Vauban have been ordered to sail immediately for China. The two ships will sail on January 25, and will be followed by the French battleship Suffren, which will be ordered to sail for China on January 27. The French minister of marine, M. de Cassagnac, has appointed commander-in-chief of the French squadron in the far east. He will hold his flag on board the Vauban.

CHINA IS SAID TO BE WAVERING. Seemingly Unable to Withstand the Threats of Russia. LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: At his second interview with the Russian minister of foreign affairs, M. Pavloff, was in the nature of intimidation against the opening of Ts-Lien-Wen. He threatened reprisals and a withdrawal of Russian troops and protection. The Chinese, while recognizing the advantages of the British treaty as affording the best hope of maintaining the integrity of the empire, are wavering.

RELIEVES INDIA MONEY MARKET. Bill Introduced by Finance Minister Adopted. CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.—The bill introduced by Sir James Westland, the finance minister of the council, on January 14, providing for the issue of currency notes in India against gold, was adopted today with the condition that the secretary of state be given the option of paying gold into the treasury in the event of a rise in the value of the money market.

Heart Sufferers are Convinced in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart is a simple and effective remedy for all cases of heart disease. One dose is all that is needed to convince the most skeptical. Thousands of lives have been saved through its timely use. It is one of the wonders of modern medicine. Kuhn & Co., 15th and Broadway, New York, N. Y., are the sole agents for the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Mother's Mooling! Mother's Mooling! Mrs. Winslow's Mooling Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children's health. It is a perfect cure for all cases of colic, diarrhea, and other ailments of the young. It is a simple and effective remedy for all cases of heart disease. One dose is all that is needed to convince the most skeptical. Thousands of lives have been saved through its timely use. It is one of the wonders of modern medicine. Kuhn & Co., 15th and Broadway, New York, N. Y., are the sole agents for the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Going to Visit Gladstone. LONDON, Jan. 21.—In accordance with the original plan, Mrs. Henry Gladstone and Mr. George A. Armstrong started for Connaught today to visit Gladstone.

Working on the Chinese Loan. PEKIN, Jan. 21.—The prospects for the Chinese loan are not bright. The British and Japanese ministers are acting in concert in the matter. The loan is arranged at 5 per cent and will be issued at par.

Review of the Stock Market. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say: Irregular speculative conditions prevailed during the week, resulting in profits and losses on prices have been seen, the latter being based on the revival of the speculation in the house of representatives at Washington, and of silver measures in the senate.

YOU ARE TO BLAME

If you do not get Whiskey of the proper Age and Purity, "Six Years Old, 100% Pure," is the Government's Guarantee on every bottle of

OLD CROWD HERRMANN'S WHISKIES

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Now Ready For Distribution

Bring 10 cents to The Bee office, either in Omaha or Council Bluffs. Mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in cash.

ALL DEALERS SELL IT

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The Government Internal Revenue Officers at the distillery inspect the contents of every bottle, in buying the sure Internal Revenue Stamp over every bottle, and the distillers are held liable if it bears the name W. A. GAINES & CO.

It is a Government Guarantee that goes with this bottling.